reckon what both countries have lost by the sus-

pense which has affected the dealing in corn and

cotton ! It is the suspense which is peculiarly dis-

astrous, a tantalizing suspense that prevents healthy

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TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

RECEIPT OF THE AMERICAN NOTE IN ENGLAND.

ANXIETY RESPECTING ITS CONTENTS-THE QUES-

of being suffered to lie about in the Foreign Office the dispatch before the adjournment on Thursday. As there was but one copy, they must have been obliging enough to take turns, unless perchance they looked over each other's shoulders. By one of

these accidents which seem to befall Mr. Gladstone more frequently than other men, the document came into his hands within an hour after he had been compelled to tell Mr. Disraeli that he had no official information on the subject. At the time it was made, this denial was felt to be rather strong, inasmuch as the substance, if not the text, of the dispatch had been telegraphed by the British Minister at Washington to the Foreign Office in London, and had been made known to at least one newspaper on Friday last. Probably, Mr. Gladstone chose to consider nothing official but the dispatch tiself, and for this he had to wait longer than was expected. It came by a slow Inman steamer, and luck would have it that the day of its arrival should be the day of the Queen's Levee, which Gen. Schenck though it proper to attend. It may be conjectured that this was the reason why Lord Granville did not hear the dispatch read till between five and six in the afternoon, and why the curiosity of Mr. Disraeli and the rest of the House, and of the public in general, was left another 24 hours on the

Notwithstanding all that had previously been stated about the dispatch, including the full summary of it given in THE TRIBUNE, and republished here, there was and is very great anxiety to see the dispatch itself. Mr. Disraeli did not use too strong a word in Parliament last night, when he described it as intense. It is keener, if possible, than was the deaire in 1870 to learn the purport of Prince Gortschakoff's rejoinder to Lord Granville on the Black Sea dispute, although on that dispatch was supposed to hang the issue of peace and war. Having been told yesterday that Mr. Disraeli would repeat his question, I went down to the House. Though it was full, there was no throng in the lob bies, and I suppose nobody believed that Mr. Gladstone could be induced to say anything of much importance. We had to wait till a debate on private business and a long string of questions had been got through. Mr. Disraell sat on the front opposition bench in that sleeping-statue-like way which is babitual with him. His complete impassiveness of face is no slight advantage to a man who so often has to endure personal attacks, and who is watched every moment for indications of the effect which either they or the general course of a debate may have on his determination. The reporters in the gailery have a theory, I am told, that while Mr. Gladstone's face readily shows signs of vexation or alarm, Mr. Disraeli's emotions betray themselves in his feet, which he has a trick of placing and replacing in different ways. For my part, I have never applied myself to detect the varying meanings of these manifestations, but, I dare say, they may be a profitable object of contemplation to anybody who particularly cares to know at a particular moment Mr. Disraeli's state of mind. They might have been worth studying last night if Mr. Disraeli, and not Mr. Gladstone, had been in possession of the dispatch. But in fact all one could hope to learn anything about was the temper of the House. There was a general expectation that a question would be put, coupled with the knowledge that the dispatch had actually been received, but no member whom I talked with had an atom of real perhaps too early to ascertain precisely what recention the answer has met with. Ministers are not apto talk freely even among their own supporters on a subject which is to be discussed next day in a Cab-

To relieve the strain, we had a slight touch of comedy before the serious business, Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone rising at the same moment from opposite sides of the table, and neither seeming inelined to sit down. The Tory leader persisted, how ever throwing in the remark that he was sorry t be importunate, "even to a Minister," and went o to say he thought it necessary to press the inquiry because three months out of the four allowed for presenting the counter-cases had already elapsed. And he varied his question by asking "how the two Houses of Parliament may become aware of the nature of the answer." Mr. Gladstone retorted that he was on his feet to mention the arrival of the dispetch when his adversary rose, but for all he told us be might as well have sat still. That he had the dispatch Thursday, about 7; that his colleagues saw it the same night; that they were going to talk it over in Cabinet to-day, and that till then he could make no further communication, was all the gratification be

Vouchsafed to the anxiety of the House. Some people think, nevertheless, they already know a good deal about the dispatch. What is known might be quite enough to go upon in ordinary cases, but here a good deal seems to turn upon the precise phraseology of one or two sentences, and those, of course, are not generally known. If I should hazard a guess, it would be that the effect of the answer upon the minds of those who have read it is good. The effect on persons whose information be generally early has certainly been good, for, although the refusal to modify the American Case may be positive, the friendliness of the tone of the dispatch disposes people still to believe stoutly that a way out of the difficulty will be found. It would be presumptuous to predict what sort of reply is likely to be made, but there can be no harm in a sur-Dise that the Cabinet still have great faith in the bealing virtues of time, and that, by way of answer, they may intimate that a fuller explanation of the Views of our Government would be desirable before

I am sorry to have to add that what I wrote ave or six weeks ago about the state of American business in London is substantially true to-day. American financial houses are still doing very little Enterprises that were ready to be brought out in January are still held back, and that is true of some continental projects as well as of all American American securities maintain their price, but quotations are scarcely more than nominal, and house which lately reckoned their daily transactions by honds. In Frankfert a few sales are effected, but the comparatively trifling. The only thing wasting to set business once more in motion in Lon-don is confidence—an assurance that the Governments of the two countries have tast and temper enough to find a solution of a difficulty that, after all, is more imaginary than real. We are by no means the only losers. The Daily Telegraph of yeserday, commenting on my statement that American usiness in London was at a stand-still, points out that since commerce between any two countries is a matter of mutual profit, its interruption must bring less to both. If the United States have suffered beto build railways and work mines, English obtained publicly.

investors have lost a full equivalent by beng denied a productive return for their capital. Still further, is it possible, asks that journal, to

HIS LAST HOURS-HIS RELATIONS WITH GARI-BALDI—COTEMPORARY VIEWS OF HIS LIFE— HIS CHARACTER AS A CONSPIRATOR. | PROMAN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 16 .- A great force has gone out of Europe. Mazzini is dead. Those who have worked with him or for him feel that the world is lonely now he has left it. He was an animating spirit. He supplied motives; he appointed objects to be aimed at, and inspired duty and sacrifice to attain them. It was he who wedded Duties to Rights. It was in the Fortress of Savona, on the shore of the Mediterranean, near Genes, where Mazzini was long imprisoned, where the idea of duty first took hold of his mind. His cell was in the highest tower of the castle. The windows was reminded of it only by the voices of Hishermen on the beach, for when the wind was high those sounds rose to his cell. With the mighty Alps and an unknown and perilous future before him, he meditated upon the great question how to vitalize rights by associating them forevermore with duties to bel done. In that day Att Birmingham in array in the fields demanding a Reform bill for England. Then, as in the French revolutions preceding, the doctrine of political rights stood bare and The Great Triumvir, as his political associates called

him, died at Pisa, on Sunday. He had been living at his favorite quarters at Lugano, from which he could see the classic band of beroes and artists. His house, look to countless politicians. On Saturday a letter arrived in ten in the fullness of his strength. It was an incredible message which came on Sunday from Mrs. Nathan, the constant and intreptd friend whose devotion never failed him, saying first that serious filness His last letter, which I have just read, is full of his accustomed tenderness and care for others-soliciting attention to the wants of a poor countryman-never thinking aught of himself, just saying, incidentally, he was not very flourishing in health, and that he wrote in "a hurry," but yet abating nothing of his solicitude for others, which never waned with him. His writing had all the firmness of his remarkable Greek hand. According to the Italian law, a person dying should be buried in Winter in forty-eight hours, or Summer in twentyfour. This would not admit of his removal to Genoa. It was feared that the Italian Government would not permit a public burial of nim. A funeral is a great thing n Italy. From the expression of opinion in the Italian oner he held in the national heart. The Government has given permission for the removal of his remains to Genoa. He is to be buried to-morrow. It is an inexpres sible grief to his near and dear friends in England that the detention of all dispatches in Paris twelve hours precluded their getting there in time to pay the last tribute of regard at his grave.

Mazzini's last public letter was upon Garibaldi. It had all his dignity and suggestiveness. He was always tender to the faillings of the most illustrious of all the great men whom his genius inspired. When Garibaldi was on his great visit to England I was commissioned to fetch Mazzini to him at the Isle of Wight, I well bear in mind that memorable journey Menotti met us at a village inn where we tarried. The devotion, honor, and reverence with which the son of the General met the great friend of his father will never be effaced from my remembrance. Garibaldi himself, when he embraced his friend and counselor, began talking in the ancient Nizzard dialect—used when they met in the days of their youth. He bore ungrudging testiwhose inspiration made him what he was. Mazzini was not only great, he was a cause of greatness in other men. Even in death he is an incentive to writing, the like of which no other man who has died for many generations has evoked. To quote some of those words and illustrate them by facts of his life will give the reader some sort of adequate idea of his character and

The Times has given a stinging notice of Mazzini. which is ascribed to an ancient enemy of the dead patriot, Signor Gallenga, whose vanity Mazzini had wounded, and whose political treachery he had exposed. Mazzini was a steadfast friend and a most forbearing enemy, and never struck at an adversary until public truth and right demanded it. But when he did strike, he made no mistake—his arm was unerring and invincible. When he had struck once, there needed to be no second blow. The writer in The Times represents Mazzini as one who "knew little of the world about him." I have known personally many eminent and some historic fereigners, but never knew one accominted with the only knew Englishmen and Frenchmen, he knew all the European races, and he understood Americans as he did the English. If I had a case to arbitrate I should be very doubtful of the result if Englishmen or Scotchmen were concerned in the decision. Mazzini was the only foreigner I ever knew to whom any English question could be trusted for a perfectly wise determination. He knew our modes of thought, he understood our prejudices; our humor was perfectly intelligible to him He could interpret Byron to the nation as no other critic ever did; and no one understood the genius of Carlyle or described it with a power and insight at all equal to his of himself; " whereas there never was an exile known to us who saw so far, and saw so well. Another charge of this perverse authority is that Mazzini had "overweening conceit." Those who knew him found in him the humility of a child with a Titanic strength of purpose, where his convictions were concerned. The sam of thought, his earnest, impassioned manner, his warm expansive sympathy with all that was great and good, ook the hearts of his young cotemporaries by storm, and made him one of the leading lights of the age before his name was known to his readers. His pale, ascetic, but transcendantly bright countenance, his inspired han guage, his loving address, made his enthusiasm irresistibly contagious. His manners were consummately affable and courteous." How could "overweening conceit and narrowness" exist with these splendid qualities Yet this is the man who we are told "made few friends." No private man has lived in modern times, at whose word and under whose inspiration so many men and women have died, and have gone out upon those forlorn hopes, the end of which was torture, the grave, and obscurity. Orsini himself incurred that Austrian im prisonment in Mazzini's service, and from his Mantuan ail he escaped as heroically and miraculously as Baron Paris, without the knowledge of Mazzini, whose respect he wrongly thought that he had forfeited. He longed to how that the blandishments of liberty had neither weakened his capacity, nor his devotion, nor his bravery.

The Daily News, in an article which misses many ssential points in Mazzini's character and misunderstands some others, indicates the splendor and paril of his services in the sentence that " for more than 40 years the name of Mazzini has been a name which European tyranny has quaked to hear." His appearance in his later days is well described by the same writer: "His pale face and sunken cheecks showed [[broad] traces of physical and mental suffering. His gray hairs and short seard were like those of a man recovering from illness but his noble forehead and his bright eyes, which looked ont from beneath, stamped him as no common panner which at once suggested that he an orator, not less than a writer." This is very true. He wrote English with matchless force. The famous letter he addressed to Louis Napoleon, some years ago, induced the Saturday Review, no friendly critic of his, to exclaim: "The man can write." His eloquence was of the most spentaneous order. There was fire in his ordinary speech. It is now nearly 30 years since he first met several ter's Garden (the eminent wood engraver, who is now in America), when Mazzini first proposed the "Society of the Friends of Italy," of which Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., and Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., who is now in the English Cabinet, were members. This last was the same Mr.

of inspiration, which have been remembered all their lives by most who heard him. Only this week Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, one of the heroic workers for liberty in this country, recalls, in the History of his Life, pub lished but a day or two ago, the magic of that Ita voice on one of those occasions. This man cannot "make friends, except a few devoted women," as The Times represents. How was it that, for 30 years, he went to and fro through Europe, whenever he listed, when a price was set upon his head in two nations-a mysterious and ubiquitous enemy,

the two names—a myserious and and absolute in two names—a myserious and absolute in every city.

The Daily News says [truly, " Mazzini was a man whom it was impossible to betray." Wherever he went the people conspired to hide him from his pursuers, and this accompanied imprisonment. "Italy," avers The Daily News, "was honeycombed by personal admiration and sympathy and love for him." In England many volumes of his life and works have been published. They have been translated by Madame Ventiou, a sister-in-law of Mr. Stansfeld, the daughter of Mr. Ashurst, a very emi nent solicitor in the City of London. Of Mr. Ashurst men of genius (Douglas Jerrold being one) had proud stories of gratitude to tell, and many a struggling publicist said of him, as Ebenezer Elliott did of Cobbett:

Our friend, when other friend we'd none, Our champion when we had but one. Madame Ventiori, the most accomplished and one of he most devoted of Mazzini's many friends in England, might write a history of Mazzini, recording more marvelous and hair-breadth escapes than ever fell to the lot f any other human being. Excepting Garibaldi, there is no public man known to history who has been oftener in peril of his life, in the discharge of his self-imposed duty, than Mazzini. Upon him The Pall Malt Gazette has a few partly discerning sentences :

has a few partly discerning sentences:

"To him," it says, "who has borne the burden and heat
of this long and unregarded day, there is something inexpressibly bitter in being put aside by the sleek and
business-like politician of the eleventh hour. There
have been moments in the history of Italian independence when practical statesmanship would have given
up the battle, when despair seemed only another name
for common sense, and perseverance a synonymn for
madness. It was thus that Mazzini's power made itself
felt. Men were shamed into patience by the spectacle
of that unconquerable faith in an eventual triumph."

From the English ordinary journalistic point of view
this is rather good. But part of it has no application to

this is rather good. But part of it has no application to Mazzini. Offices of honor were always at his disposal in in his later years, but he did not condescend to take them. In this hour of sorrow one has not the heart to recount the splendid and pathetic features of his majestic career. The Daily Telegraph wonders how the champion of democracy, the arch priest of revolution, long and grimly by life. His keen, restlemind had worn out the body: "the vital forces seemed only kept together by the mastery of a dauntless will." The Echo had sparkling and happy notices of the great master of conspiracy. The Standard, vehemently Tory as it is, and sustaining as it did the assault upon Mr. Stansfeld, when he lost his place as a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, now gracefully admits that Mr. Stansfeld "gallantly avowed his friendship" for Mazzini. The Standard, however, has had for years one writer who, whether he abstains from commenting or writes in reference to Mazzini, acts from motives equally loyal and high-minded. To must be ascribed the most eloquent tribute paid by the London press to the memory of the famous Italian.

London press to the memory of the famous Italian.

"Englishmen," it said on Wednesday, "do not relish the name of conspirator, forgetting that there have been periods in their history when they too were driven to underground devices, and to plot in darkness and in corners, for that liberty they would vainly have proclaimed from the market place, and macuified in the light of day." "I have been a conspirator all my life." Whose words were those I They are the words, not of Mazzini, but of Cavour. The time was when no other occupation was left to honest men in Italy excepting that of conspiracy, and its bitterest and most urgent hour struck when Mazzini touched the threshold of manhood. The Congress of Verona had driven home to the hearts of Italians the mortifying conviction that they had nothing to hope for from the generosity of kines, the enlightenment of statesmen, the sympathy of foreign nations, nor the interference of public opinion. There was not one of Mazzini's cotemporaries that was ever mentioned with honor, who was not conspiring when he, too, began to conspire. Italy was ruled by a trinity of priests, bayonets, and sbirri, and it was the aim of its sons to hand it over to freedom, toleration, and the rule of law. The only difference between Mazzini and the publical regeneration, he never lost sight of intellectual and social emancipation."

It is wonderful to read in The Standard—it is an act

which must long command respect-so noble a vindica tion of the great conspirator, who, The Standard generously tells us, "never despaired in the darkest honr; others unsparingly to his cause, but to that cause he gave as unsparingly his whole self, every pulse of his heart and every moment of his life." There is much more not less eloquent and discriminating in the article. It is singular that the memory of Mazzini should owe more to the conservative Standard than to any liberal journal in London. It used to be a favorite ac-The Standard, against him, that he sent out others to die, but was careful of his own life. Noth ing was more ignorantly or falsely said. When his life was sought by assassins in London, some of whom he confronted in his own house to which he fearlessly or-dered their admission, he took no care of his own life bewond what his bravery and address might secure for him. I remember being asked to accompany him by his friends, who were concerned for his safety, when the streets were tenantless, the night dark, and the road long. On such occasions Mazzini carried only a cane-sword, and he went along with his old quiet intrepidity.

When Mazzini first came to England he lived in Devonshire-st., Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, a lonely, dull, crowded, smoke-dried neighborhood—a wondrous contrast to the bright and sunny land from which he had scaped. It was in 1831, now more than 40 years ago, dence in England, which he occupied for many years was on the first floor of a pleasant little house at No. 2 Oulslow-terrace, Brompton, nearly opposite the spot where Ledru Rollin lived during his exile here, of whom Mazzini used to say, "he was the only Frenchman who ever sacrificed himself on behalf of a country not his own." He received his visitors in a small sitting "The room was filled," says The Daily News, with books and papers, though it had none of the aspect of the study of a recluse. He smoked his eigar as he talked, and his conversation was about his work, and never about himself. His friends treated him with a deference which would spoil most men, but which had no injurious effect on him." The birds Mazzini always had about him flew over his room and papers as he would talk. He loved these signs of freedom. The Times's account of Mazzini's personal appearance, which will be read by so many, is imaginary. He was not "tall," nor 'gaunt," nor had a "long face," nor "a narrow forehead." This is somebody else. The writer had never seen the middle-aged, lithe, handsome, oval-faced, broad-foreheaded exile, whose breadth of head struck all as remarkable. He was not born in 1806, or 1808, or 1809.

Compare with the Commune of Paris the giorious days when Mazzini was Triumvir of Rome. What order, what prudence, what justice, what diplomacy, what heroism. Not for generations has Europe seen such magnificen diplomatic notes as those which passed between Mazzini and the French Minister. Not in the days of the most brilliant rulers of men have such diplomatic spiendor been seen. The testimony which Thomas Carlyle so generously bore to Mazzini's character in 1844. remained true to his last bour. "I have had the honor to know M. Mazzini," he said, "for a series of years. I can, with all freedom, testify to all men that he—if ever

Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis received, or Wednesday afternoon, an order of arrest in a suit which involves the possession of a large amount of property, and in which \$100,000 bail is required. All day yesterday, and up to a late hour last evening, efforts were made Under Sheriff Stevens, and Mr. Jarvis, upon being questioned, stated that nothing could be given in rela-tion either to the parties of the suit or to the object for Stausfeld whose splended friendship for the "Formidable Conspirator" cost him his seat as Junior Lord of the Admiralty and political prospects which might never return. "We have had," said Mazzini, at the Hotton Garden meeting in question, "a holy alliance of kings, it is time we had a holy alliance of peoples." I remember the words as though they were spoken to-day; and he went from man to man they were spoken to-day; and he went from man to man of these councided has prominent savings bank, but none of these councides and the object for which it was begun until the order was served, as such information would be detrimental to the endier. Various rumors gained currency in relation to the matter, and censiderable accident prevailed yearly afternoon is and around the Sheriff's walled year

NEW-JERSEY.

DEFEAT OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILA DELPHIA RAILROAD BILL

THE SENATE STILL IN THE CONTROL OF THE RAILEOAD MONOPOLISTS—CORRUPT INFLU-ENCES UNDOUBTEDLY BROUGHT TO BEAR. ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

TRENTON, March 28.-The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company controls the New-Jersey Senate, and the interests of the people are at a discount. The direct issue between the people and the railroad monopolists was presented to the Senate this morning, and decided in favor of the latter. The New-York and Philadelphia Railread bill came up for final passage, and was signally defeated. interest manifested was greater than has been shown in any measure during the session. The galleries were crowded with spectators, among whom were many of the foremost men of the State. The Assembly was so deserted that a quorum could scarcely be maintained, the members crowding the floor of the Senate. An attempt was made early in the morning session by the enemies of the bill to force its passage, and it was with difficulty that a delay of one hour was effected. When the hour had expired, Mr. Hewitt of Mercer asked that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday next, but it was lost by a vote of 8 to 12. A call of the Senate was made, and all except Mr. Edsall of Sussex were present. A motion was then made to let the bill lie on the table

Mr. Taylor of Essex, who seemed to be the spokes-

man of the opposition, took the floor against the bill.

till 3 o'clock, but that was lost.

He said he found the amendments in regard to the City of Newark to be all right, and then entered into a rambling attack upon the bill. One section provided that the road must be begun within five years and completed in 10. He would amend by beginning it within six months and completing it within three years. Another objection was that the bill required the Commissioners, in making assessments for laying out the road, to take into account all of the benefits which would accrue to land-owners. He would amend by striking out the word all. Again, a majority of the directors ought to be residents of the State. Then, too, he had heard a rumor that the charter was merely sought for the purpose of selling it. He had heard that \$25,000 had already been asked for it. He would therefore move to recommithe bill for amendments. Mr. Hewitt said the friends of the bill had no objection to the amendments, and he would accept them if Mr. Taylor would assure him that the passage of the bill would not be delayed. He reminded the Senator from Essex that, while the latter was urging the passage of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company's bill, yesterday, he had admitted the necessity and justness of an amendment inserting the usual tax lause, and asked that the bill be not delayed, but that the necessary amendment be introduced in another orm. Mr. Hewitt said he had on his desk a statement binding the corporators, so far as men could be bound, to accept any amendments that were reasonable as to the rates of freight which they should charge. He believed the amendments would kill the bill. Mr. Taylor persisted in urging his amendments, and went into a rambling statement of the manner in which his time

was taken up, and his desire not to delay the bill. Mr. Cutier of Morris tried to speak, and was stopped by an astounding ruling of Mr. Irick of Burlington, who was in the chair, that a motion to recommit was not de batable. Mr. Cutler appealed from the ruling, when the Chairman backed down completely and allowed him the floor. Mr. Cutier spoke briefly, and in a manner so cloquent and foreible that the crowded galleries repeatedly interrupted him with applause. His remarks were, in

There is a bill on our desks which requires that the majority of the directors of railroad companies shall be residents of the State. The principle of that bil has been ignored on the floor of this Senate, and the champion of the attack was the Senator from Essex. He now asks that it be incorporated in this bill, but that is unnecessary since it is aiready in there. He objects to the time for building and completing the road. I cannot imagine upon what basis this bill should be an exception to all others passed by the Lerislature of New-Jersey. I will defy the Senator from Essex to find upon the statutes a bill requiring a railroad to be begin within six months and completed within three years. We have passed more than ten bills this session, and none of them have such provisions. Every South Jersey road has the provision of beginning in five years, and completing in ten, and all those of North Jersey of beginning in three years and completing in five years, I am in favor of a general rule for all, but don't let us recommit for an exceptional reason a bill in which the people of the State are so deeply interested. The Senator from Essex has voted Yea upon every bill providing for the beginning of a read within five years until this one, and now he asks that it be required to be began within six months. The objection is captious. He There is a bill on our desks which requires that the this one, and now he asks that it be required to be use; within six months. The objection is captions. I makes another objection about the benefits to towners of lands through which the road passes, every bill which has come from the Assembly with the provision, a motion to strike out has been lost in the case of the state of New-Jersey from the Debit which affects the state of New-Jersey from the Debt in the case of the state of New-Jersey from the Debt in the case of the state of New-Jersey from the Debt in the State of New-Jersey from the State of New-Jersey from the Debt in the State of New-Jersey from the State of New-Jersey from the State of New-Jersey from the State of New-Jers

Mr. Taylor said the road was not for the benefit of the people unless it was built. Mr. Williams of Passale granted that, but thought that the charter was a preliminary step. It was necessary to have a charter in order to build a road. In regard to the objection against the phrase, "all the benefits," there was no ground for it. The Supreme Court had decided that only general benefits could be taken into consideration. Each Senator is responsible for the success or defeat of this bill. Let us give it a fair test, and not try to strangle it in Committee. The motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Hewitt then took the floor for the bill, and made the most able speech of the day, speaking in substance

as follows:

For many years exclusive privileges were granted to a corporation to control railroad travel across this State. We were told that these privileges expired in 1863, and then our grievances would be removed. Since that time those exclusive privileges have only been held by a mighty power; a power which is felt in this State, felt in this Legislature, felt in elections, felt in the primary meetings of both parties. It is this power which selects the candidates who take their seats in this Legislature. The agents of this power not only do this, but they come down to this Legislature and use all the means men can use to carry out their aims. They are endangering the liberties and the rights of the people. They expend more money than a single State. The time has come when the people ask that their rights be protected; ask whether they exist only as the slaves of these men. [Applause.] What protection have the people against these oppressors! They have none. The railroad corporations stand above the people, and when the people are abused, and wrongs are heaped upon them, unless they find help here in this Legislature they must go on their knees to their oppressors and beg for justice. They control the very prosperity of our communities. The tendency of their power is to carry all trade to the termin of the road. They carry the products of other States across this State at competitive rates, but Jerseymen have not that protection which

the products of other States across this State at competitive rates, but Jerseymen have not that protection which comes from competition. The monopolists calculate with great care just how many burdens the people can bear. I have known them to sit down and calculate exactly how much freight a particular concern could bear. I believe the corporators of this new road came before this Legislature with an honest purpose and an honest wish to give the people a road. The mere effect of getting this charter will be felt long before the road is built. Why is it there is not greater prosperity in West Jersey, with all of our natural advantages! Capitalists abroad feel no security, because there is no competition in freights. I have known capitalists to come here to invest money, and refuse to do so because of this insecurity. It is very pleusant for members to come here and tollow the dictum of the polite gentlemen in the lobbles, but they are apt to force; that there is a stronger lobby at home than here—a lobby whose members are in the workshops and on the farms. They demand a protection of their rights. The cyes of New Jersey are upon this Senate. The only fact to be decided is whether the people or the railroad corporations are to control its action.

Mr. Cutler made another carnest appeal for the people,

Mr. Cutler made another earnest appeal for the people, of the bill. When the name of President Bettle was called, he arose to explain his vote, and read a long and feeble speech against the bill. He declared that the pub lie sentiment so much spoken of, was manufactured, and he paid no regard to it. He did n't think the benefits of competition were so great as some pretended. He thought the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company ought to have some consideration at the hands of the Legislature, since he believed the policy of that Company toward New-Jersey was to grant all reasonable facilities. In explaining his vote, Mr. McPherson said he thought a competing line would withdraw support from the Pennsylvania Company, and thus hinder them from earrying out their agreements under the lease in

reference to improvements in Jersey City. The vote was

YEAS-Corle, Cutler, Havens, Hewitt, Taylor, and Williams—6.

NATS—Beesley, Belden, Bettle, Bird, Conover, Hopkins, Irick, Jarrard, Lydecker, McPherson, Moore, Sheppard, and Wiley—13.

It was a significant fact that during the entire debate

the three principal lobbyists of the Pennsylvania Central Company-Gen. Irick, Gen. Sewell, and Culver Barco low, United States Collector—occupied President Bettle's private room behind his chair, and from the open door surveyed the proceedings. It is also equally significant that Gen. Irick called President Bettle from his chair into that room before the vote was taken, and that a so of Gen. Irick occupied the chair during the debate also, that President Bettle came direct from that room when the debate was in progress, and subsequently defended the policy of the Pennsylvania Company against the attacks of public indignation; also hat Senator Taylor, immediately after his transparen efforts to delay the bill, crossed the Senate Chamber and entered that room. The course of Senator Taylor is de nounced in the most unmeasured terms. It is declared that after doing all he could to defeat the bill, and finding that there were votes enough without his to kill it he voted in the affirmative, in order to place himself right upon the record before the State. It is freely as sylvania Company at least \$50,000 to defeat this bill in the Senate. It is also said that a prominent Senator. who ably defended the people to-day, was offered \$7,500 last night, to speak against its passage, and that anothe was offered \$10,000 for his vote.

The Senate also defeated the Flemington and Delaware

ilroad bill, another New-Jersey interest, by a vote 6 to 8, Messrs, Banghart, Corle, Cutler, Havens, Hewitt

and Williams only voting for it.

The Assembly postponed the Education bill till the next session of the Legislature by a vote of 22 to 34. The Committee appointed to investigate the charge of The New-Brunswick Fredomian against a member of the Printing Committee, reported that they found no ground for the charge, and that as the editor had himself confessed there was no truth in it, they deemed him worthy the censure of the Assembly for publishing the slander. The fovernor has signed the bill granting the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company \$5,000,000 increase of capital, without the usual tax clause, thus freeing the Company from paying the State a legitimate tax of \$00,000 a year. He has vetoed the bill of Mr. McKinlay for the City of Elizabeth. In the list of those who dodged the vote on the General Railroad law, the name of Mr. Gaede should have been omitted. He declined to vote because he did not understand the bill. There was a good deal of comment to-day on the exposed combination of railroad corporations, and many members of the Assembly were astounded to hear that the New-Jersey Central bill had been passed without the tax clause.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH]

TRENTON, March 28.—The Governor has vetoed the bill to revise and amend the charter of Elizabeth. The main objections are that the bill required a three-fourths vote to pass an ordinance appropriating money, and that the powers of the Controller and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund over the expenditure of the people's

of the Sinking Fund over the expenditure of the people's meney are too great.

The supplement to the Camdem City charter, providing for the election of one Councilman-at-large, so as to break a dead-lock in the Common Council of that city, was passed after a fillbustering struggle.

The supplement to the Jersey City charter, providing for filling offices that may be made vacant, and fixing their salaries, and for other purposes, was, after the rejection of several amendments, ordered to a third read-ing.

MEXICO.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE REMNANTS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS-THEIR SPEEDY ROUT PRE-DICTED.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 27 .- An express from Camargo brings telegraphic news from Saltiflo to the 25th inst. Gen. Rocha, with 6,000 Government troops, was advancing on Saltillo, having relieved San Lais Potosi from siege. The revolutionists are concentrating all their available forces in the States of Nuovo Leon and Coahuila, which they hope to hold against Rocha They claim that Gen. Guerra is on the Durango road, They claim that Gen. Guerra is on the Durango road, with 2,000 men, awaiting Gen. Marquez, with 4,000 men, from Sinoloa and Durango, to join him. Gen. Martinez is near Matchuala, with 2,000 men, operating with Gen. Narvaez, and Gen. Naranjo, with 1,000 more men, is menacing San Luis Potosi. Gen. Trevino's men are with Gen. Guerra, while he is personally between Monterey and Camargo, to meet Gen. Quiroga for consultation.

The revolutionists still hold Sattillo and Monterey in the Interior, and Camargo, Mer, Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo, and Piedras Negras on the frontier, at which places they have about 12,000 men all told. Should they be able to concentrate, as they are endeavoring to do, they will yet make a stand; but their speedy overthrow is predicted by the friends of the Government.

UNFAVORABLE REPORT FROM THE AMERICAN FRONTIER-THE REVOLUTION SAID TO BE MOST FORMIDABLE.

IBY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House a letter from Gen. McCook, who is in command at Fort Brown. Texas, giving some further information in relation to the revolution in Mexico. The letter, which bears date of Feb ment of Texas, and forwarded by him to Gen. Sheridan, who referred it to the War Department. Gen. McCook says in his letter that the revolution is in full progress and promises the overthrow of the Juarez Government. It is directed, he thinks, against Juarez personally, has been furnished with the following statement of its causes by the most prominent men connected with the

First: That Juarez was last year illegally declared President.

resident.
Second: That he has violated the Constitution of 1857 Second: That he has violated the Constitution of 1827 more than once, the facts being admitted by himself. Third: That during the last four years of his administration every statement made by Gen. Trevino, late Governor of Nueva Leon, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, for the progress and true interest of the whole trontier, has been resented by Juarez in the most wicked and insulting manner, and that Cortina, a bandit, who has seven indictments for murder against him in Cameron County, Texas, and for other attreties, was sent to the frontier as Commander-in-Chief of the whole Rio Grande line. Gen. Trevino opposes the Free Zone as injurious to trade and the interests of Mexico, and beneficial only to a few smuggling villages on the frontier.

Gen. McCook gives the following statement of the con dition of the insurrectionary movements: The States of entes, and San Luis Potosi, except the capital, which is now besieged, are wholly identified with the revolution. Parts of the States of Sonora, Sinaioa, Guerrero, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Jalisco, and Michoacan, and the greater part of the State of Tamaulipas, have pronounced against Juarez. The State of Guanajuato has pronounced for Lerdo de Tejado. The small States of Chiano, Campeche, and Tabasco follow successful parties in revolutions. Chihushua is neutral, and has perhaps declared herself independent. Nearly all the wealthy and influential men in Mexico are with the revolutionists. The occupation of Oaxaca by the Juarez troops was not an important success, only 200 or 300 men, mostly sick, being in the place when it was attacked.

Gen. McCook savs, in conclusion, that there hever was a revolution in Mexico of as great magnitude as this which did not affect the American side of the Rio Grande, and he recommends that four or five companies of cavalry be sent to reenforce the troops already on the frontier, to insure the enforcement of the neutrality laws. entes, and San Luis Potosi, except the capital, which is

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.-The steamer Island Home, at Hyannis, reports having seen, to-day, off Pollock Rip, the steamer Neptune, Capt. Baker, from Boston for

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . Heavy freshets have occurred in the interior ... The flour-mill of Kirkwood & Miller at Caral-rille, sear lova City, was bursed on Wednesday. Loss. \$39,690; has re-

....The Spanish iron-clad Arapites and the frigate Gerona sailed from Harana for Caracas this afternoon. They are ex-pected to remain there assers a month.

....The Spring meeting of the Metairie Jockey

The annual examination of the United Presby Theological Seminary in Newburgh closed on Wednesday. Sign a were graduated and Boensed to preach.

... Thomas Howard, an escaped convict from the nessee Penitentiary, under sentence of 10 years imprisonment for lary, was arrested in Michwood, Va., pesseniar. He was fired upon

The Legislative Committee on the subject has norted in favor of sliving Boston to take water from Suthery River, chitrate Lake being insufficient to supply the city's growing wante. Engislative Committee on Towns has reported against annexing attention to Boston. The funeral of Gen. James Waterhouse of Cen-e, R. I., took place in Lovell yesterday. Calvary Eucampusent of a Templar of Providence, many prominent members of the Masonic rhood from abroad, and Pilgrim Encampusent and other Masonic of this city, took part in the procession.

The preliminary investigation in the case of Col. D. L. Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Maryland District, who is charged with embessionnest, was begun yesteriffe. Supervisor Faiton testified that investigation, as tar as made, shown about \$1.9.500 unaccounted for. Without concluding the examination was adjourned to Munday.

TION IN PARLIAMENT - INFLUENCE UPON COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

movement of any kind and condemns capital to PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! stagnate. Corn is dear, and Lancashire presents the LONDON, March 16 .- Mr. Fish's answer was received anomaly of a dull cotton market with diminishing in London on Thursday, March 14, and was in Lord stocks and uneasiness as to the continuance of Granville's possession on the same day. It met with better attention than the American Case. Instead American supplies. The Daily News of this morning writes in a similar strain on the same text, and, I am glad to say, with a moderation of tone which, like for a month, or to go astray in the post, it seems to that of its cotemporary, is of most hopeful augury have been communicated to the Prime Minister with great promptness. He had it by 7 o'clock the same If I might reach the ear of businessmen in America evening. It was not even deemed necessary that it for a moment, I should say to them that they are should be printed before other members of the Cabthemselves responsible in some measure for the state inet were allowed to see it. Mr. Gladstone assured anxious Honse last evening that colleagues knew the contents of

of things they have to deplore. At any rate they will be responsible if they allow it to continue. If they want peace, let them say so, and say how they want it. In such emergencies they may as well lead what is called public opinion as follow it. Who has more at stake than they? Who, in one sense, has as much? I am not speaking of patriotism and due regard for national honor. There we meet on even terms. No citizen has more interest than another in such considerations, and none has less. But why do business men leave to politicians and journalists the exclusive possession of the public mind on such a question! Undoubtedly we shall keep it if you oblige us to, and we shall use it as wisely as we know how, but there is no sense in opolies, and you have only to say what you think to be listened to. You can easily make us understand what you want, and if you will take the trouble to appeal to the President and his Cabinet, or to Congress, or to the Press, or to all, you will do no more than your share in forming the decision on which all your interests are at stake. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PROGRESS OF GEN. TROCHU'S LIBEL SUIT.

Paris, Thursday, March 28, 1872. The trial of the action for libel brought against the Figure by Gen. Trochu was resumed to-day. being filled with spectators. The particular article to which Gen. Trochu has taken exception, and upon which he bases his case, is one which alleged that he deserted the Empress Eugenie when he he descried the had sworn to support her. A deposition of Marshal Mac-Mahon was read, stating that Gen. Trochu insisted at Chalons, before the movement to Sedan, that the Belleville and Montmartre Mobiles should be allowed to return to Paris. A large number of well-known person were also examined, and their evidence was to the effect that Gen. Trochu was incapable of treason.

SPAIN.

THE COUNTRY GENERALLY QUIET. Madrid, Thursday, March 28, 187

There have been no disturbances in this city, or in Granada, since those reported yesterday, and ispatches from all ports of the kingdom report the condition of the country as tranqu GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE RECORDER OF LONDON. LONDON, Thursday, March 28, 1872. The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, the English member of the American and British Joint Claims Comnission, has resigned his position as Recorder of the City

of London, and Mr. Thomas Chambers, M. P., the pres ent Common Sergeant of the City, has been appointed

FOREIGN NOTES. The Rome L'Opinione of the 13th inst., referring to the journey of Prince Frederick Charles to Italy, observes that Germany and Italy have common The elericals are waging war against both It is therefore natural that the necessity of

The movement for a Confederation of the Republics of Central America has for a long time had warm advocates, and now appears in a fair way of being successful. Four Republics-Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador-sent representatives to meet at La Union, with the object of establishing the base of such a Confederation. They brought their labors to an end on the 17th of February

tical crimes are profibited. An effort is to be made to ecure the adhesion of Nicaragua.

The London Morning Post recognizes the tiflicult position in which England has been placed by the clamor that arose for repudiating the Treaty of Washington. It admits that, "as one of two contracting parties cannot per se cancel an agreement, we must be prepared for the consequences of the United States prepared for the consequences of the United States treating the agreement as binding in all that relates to removal of restrictions hitherto imposed on the actions of its citizens." The solution it proposes is "the candid recognition by both Governments of that which must be taken as an incontestible fact—namely, that this country would never, under any circumstances, satisfy the claims for consequential damage. Let Her Majesty's Government frankly state this, and having done so, let the American Case, if the United States think proper, be submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration in its present share."

It will be remembered that about a week ago intelligence was received by cable-telegram that Great Britain and Uruguay had come to an open rupture. Other diplomatic difficulties must have preceded this. The South American mails bring the Patria of Lima (in Pern), of Feb. 29, containing a note in which the Minister of Italy at Montevideo informs the Government of the Republic of Uruguay of the rupture of relations between Italy and Uruguay To all the claims on behalf of Italian subjects no attention has been paid. With respect to Italian claimants, he alleges that "the foreigner who carries with him the benefits of agriculture, of industry, and of commerce, and yet enjoys no political rights, ought not to be exposed to the consequences of wars with which he has nothing to do, without due compensation." In these wars ne takes no part, but is made to bear the principal burden of them. After pointing out the legal quibbles and other modes of delaying satisfaction for just claims, and alinding to the insuit offerred to Italy by the payment of the claims of England and France and the refusal of any satisfaction whatever to Italy, the Minister declares that, from the 11th of January last, relations between Italy and the Republic shall cease. between Italy and Uruguay To all the claims on behalf

The text of the motion made by Sir Charles Dilke, which was so indignantly rejected by the House of Commons, is as follows: "To call attention to the Civil List, and move for returns showing the duties of the Auditor (or Deputy Auditor) of the Civil List, to whom he makes his reports, and a copy of such reports whom he makes his reports, and a copy of such reports for each year since the accession of Her Majesty; of the directions or warrants issued by the Treasury under section 9 of the Civil List act, specifying the classes from which the savings arose, and the classes to which they were transferred, for each year since the accession of Her Majesty; showing the income and expenditure of the Civil List from the accession of Her Majesty to the present time; of all offices held in connection with the court which have been abelished since the date of the Report of the Committee of 1837-8; list of all charges formerly borne by the Civil List or hereditary revenues which have been transferred to the Consolidated Fund or yearly estimates since the accession of Her Majesty. Returns showing the amounts charged on estimates since the commencement of the present reign for fees on installation, robes, collars, and badges, royal presents, pasages, or conveyance of distinguished personages, funerals of members of the Royal Family, the coronation, journeys of Her Majesty, building, draining, repairing, furnishing and fitting up of palaces, ceremonials connected with the court, allowances and clothing for trumpeters, fees to watermen, payments to the Marshal of the Cerebonnes and to the Lord Chamberlain. Of the services of the royal yachts during the last ten years, showing, for each year, since the accession of Her Majesty, the gross amount of the income arising from the Duchy of Lancaster, and also the amount in each year paid over to the keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse; and showing for each year since the accession of Her Majesty, the gross amount of the income arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, and also the amount in each year paid over to the seeper of Her Majesty's privy purse; and showing for the royal yachts during the last ten years, showing for the new of His Royal Highness the Prince of Waies." for each year since the accession of Her Majesty; of the | For other Foreign Matters see Recond Page. |

THE PROHIBITION LAW IN MASSACHUSETIS LOWELL, Mass., March 28 .- In compliance with a notice given by the City Marshal, all bars are closed to-day, and neither higher, beer, nor elder can be

NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872. CHARACTER OF MAZZINI.